er, or apon business relating to the office, should be "Belinust Stroniale. St. Clairsville, Onto."



Flag of the free heart's hope and home!
By angel hands to valer given!
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o er us!

OHIO STATE TICKET.

MAJ. GEN. J. D. COX, Lieutenant Governor.

HON. A. G. M'BURNEY. Of Warren County.

HON. S. S. WARNER. Lorain County. JACOB BRINKE HOFF, Richland Co. JOHN WELCH, Athens County.

HON. W. H. WEST, Logan County. School Commissioner, CAPT. JOHN A. NORRIS, Belmont Co. Clerk of the Supreme Court, CAPT, RODNEY FOOS, Clinton County. JAMES MOORE, Coshocten County.

HUNTING AN ISSUE.

Last week we said something about the efforts of the copperhead Party to obtain a candidate, a MILITARY CANDI-DATE, to represent that variegated institution in the coming campaign, and the difficulties and disappointments they were meeting with in their endeavors. This week, it will be inferred from the heading to this article, we propose looking after another of the serious wants of the soldier loving "Johnnies." Last year and the year before "arbitrary arrests" and "four years failure," in 1862 opposition to years failure," in 1862 opposition to fury that will not cease to hurry us until the "Abolition War" and in 1861 "two we warn France off the continent or drive hundred thousand Democrats send greeting," were the principal issues made. Arbitrary arrests, four years failure, Abolition war, and opposition to coercion, are dead cocks in the pit, and the defeated, routed, spoils seeking and the defeated, routed, spoils seeking Democracy are getting tired waiting for something to turn up, and the great Central Committee of this County have gone to work to make an issue. In the call for a convention to be held at St. Clairsville, on Friday, the 11th day of August, the committee say:

"A cordial invitation is extended to all who believe this to be a white man's gov ernment and are in favor of maintaining as such, -Who are opposed to negro equality and negro voting, and all who are in favor of the repeal of the law imposing the unjust and uncalled for Four Dollar Militia Tax, are respectfully invited to unite with us in the selection of candidates to be sup ported by the people at the coming election. It will be seen that the "brethern'

are not quite willing to abandon their old "first-principle," the negro, but get him into their call in rather an interesting and attractive form. They seem to be very much afraid of "Negro equality and negro voting," and invite all who are equally fearful upon these points to meet with them. We do hope every action. But it is now claimed to be a neman in Belmont County who is afraid of negro equality will meet with them. We should like to see what kind of men they are. The shape of their heads and expressions of their physiognomies would, no doubt, furnish a copious index to the intelligence of the mass of democratic "woters" of the present day, and the convention would be a rich place to obtain "photos" from which to engrave illustrations for a comic almanac .-Afraid of negro equality! The white man who, with the opportunities and man who, with the opportunities and country is entirely gratuitous. Do we mean advantages offered him by unlimited to declare that Mexico or Venezuela may freedom and the laws that have always discriminated in his favor, is afraid that the poor, oppressed negro, that, since the formation of our Government the monarchical form of government, do we has been held in bondage, and kept mean that we will tolerate no menarchies down by unjust and oppressive laws, will become his equal or superior, will become his equal or superior, regulate all or any of the nations of North ought to emigrate to some country and South America exactly as we choose?

This is really the Monroe doctrine, as it is where even "the connecting link between the animal and human species," shall not be permitted to be his competitors, or to a lunatic asylum, where the hopeless idiocy of the inmates will does not as seriously threaten monarchy?—

afford a sure protection to his mental life wished to see France fatally weakened afford a sure protection to his mental superiority. We had supposed that in this great, intelligent, free country of ours, where the common school laws have erected a "poor man's college" in almost every valley and upon almost every hillsi le, the white man, with his colonize upon these continents without seriafford a sure protection to his mental every hills ie, the white man, with his boasted intelligence, information, and brains, would have been ready to court the competition of every intelligence of woman born" in the contest for apperiority, but it seems the "Central Committee of the Democratic Party," with all their leisure and opportunities, every hillslife, the white man, with his

are afraid of the competition of the we may overthrow the one, we may destroy

ty who refused during the past war to

go into the service of the Country, or

form a Company of National Guards

or Volunteer Militia, who are taxed by

a law of 1863, 84 a year to pay the ex-

penses of the Volunteer Militia, incur-

red in drilling themselves as soldiers

necessity of such an organization, and

the forty thousand men furnished to

the General Government in the crisis

of the great Rebellion, from this Na-

tional Guard, by the Governor of Ohio,

which Mr. STANTON and Gen. GRANT

admit saved the Richmond campaign

from disaster; and the salvation of the

State of Ohio from the organized in-

surrection planued and purposed by

have been secured by "the law impo

sing the unjust and uncalled for Four

strange that the "Central Committee"

time of war. The tax levied was in

tended to organize and establish a Mil-

of so much money to keep up this or-

The Monroe Doctrine.

sion that the Monroe doctrine is a restless

There seems to be a vague public impres-

her away. Mr. Montgomery Blair, who is

it binding upon the United States Govern-

declaration never confirmed by Congress. -It was made at the instance of Mr. Canning,

the British Prime Minister, to meet a cor-

ourselves against evident perils, there is no need of giving a mysterious name to an

inevitable and universal policy. Every na-tion has the right to defend itself against

palpable danger. But to assume that the presence of any European power upon these "continents," without regard to the circumstances of the case, is menacing to this

not invite foreigners at their pleasure?— And do we mean to decide for ourselves

whether they have invited them or not?— On the other hand, if the peril be held to

upon the "continents?" In other words, does the Monroe dectrine mean that we wil

expounded in popular speeches and jour-nals. The plea is, that our republican in-stitutions are imperiled by the influence of a neighboring monarchy. But is republi-

canism such a puny system that its influ

very hard up for an issue.

another, a new one, not of tariff, or said James Buchanan and his fellow pirates at Ostend, "as any of its present members, and that it belongs naturally to that great family of States of which the Union is the providential nursery." The Ostend Mani-testo is the oldest child of the Monroe docbanks, or internal improvements, or arbitrary arrests, or free press, or no coercion, or abolition, or Lincoln's Tyranny. Not either or all of these When the people of the United States are "Democratic principles" would answer convinced that their institutions are endangered by the condition of Mexico, or Cuba, the wants of the "Central Committee," or Guatemala, or Caracas, or any other country upon these "continents," they will not hesitate to apply every necessary remedy. But we do not believe they are alarmed by any thing that is now occurring; and but "the repeal of the law imposing the unjust and uncalled for Four Dollar Militia Tax," is to be the war cry of the "GREAT DEMOCRATIC PARTY" in we are very sure that, after the experience of the last four years, this country will not go to war upon an abstraction.—[Harper's Weekly. the coming contest. There are about fifteen hundred men in Belmont Coun-

Casualties of the War. Official estimates at the War Department compute the number of deaths in the Union armies since the commencement of the war, neluding the starving prisoners, at 325,000. There has doubtless been fully 200,000 Southern soldiers removed by disease and the casualties of battle, so that not less than to defend and protect the State of Ohio 525,000 lives have been sacrificed in this unholy contest, begun and prelonged by the in case of invasion or insurrection .-South in their vain effort to build up a new The "Morgan Invasion" showed the

republic and strengthen the slave power.

Our greatest losses during any one campaign occurred at Gettysburg, when 23,260 Union soldiers were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Hooker's cau-paign of 1863 in the Wilderness ranks next to Gettysburg as far as regards Union losses, they having amounted to 20,000, though gener-ally reported at only 10,000. Burnside lost in the battle of Freder.ckaburg. McClellan 11,426 at Antietam, Po ter 9,000 at Gaines' Mills, Rosecrans 12,081 at Murreesboro, and 16.854 at Chickamauga, and Sherman about 9,000 in the two days'

battles around Atlanta.

The official reports of Gen. Grant's losses, the Knights of the Golden Circle, have been some of the good results that from the time he crossed the Rapidan until receiving the surrender of Lee, computes them to 90,000. In the various engage ments fought by Gen. Grant in the he lost 13,573 men at Pittsburg Landing, Dollar Militia Tax." It is not very 9.875 in the severe contests around burg, and in the attack on Missonary Ridge

should be in favor of the repeal of such | about 7.000. Though our losses in many of the a law. This law was passed during a paigns have been heavy, they yet fall far below these incurred in some of the Eu-ropean wars. This has been due, to a considerable extent, to the efficiency of the medical department, and the lavish amount itary system equal to the great emerof supplies, at least one third greater than those furnished to any European army. A report recently made to the Imperial Acad gency through which we were passing. That emergency is passed, there is no longer a necessity for the expenditure emy of Medicine, by Chenu. Physician of the French army, estimates the losses of that army in the Crimean war as follows: Killed in the field of battle or missing, 10. ganization, and there is no doubt but the very men who passed it, would 340; lost in the Semilante, 702; died of now be in favor of its modification; ious diseases at Alma, 8.084; died of cold, apoplexy, etc., before Sebastopol, 4,342; died in the field and general hospitals, 72,but the fact that a political party will attempt to make its repeal a political 247; 95,615. Thus of 309.264 men sent by France to the Crimea, about one third found issue is very good evidence that it is

The seige and reduction of Jerusalem re-sulted says Josephus, in the loss of 1,000,000; lives; 90,000 Persians were placed hers du combat at the battle of Arbela, and 100 000 Carthegenian in the engagement of Paler-mo. 12,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry perished on the fatal field of Issus. Spain

ost 2,000,000 lives during the persecution of the Arabians, and 800,000 in expelling the Jews. Frederick the great inflicted a loss 40,000 on the Austrains in the conflicts of Leuthen and Leignitz. The battle of Jena failure, Abolition war, and opposition God that we should fight for Mexico. A and lesser engagements immediately follow of Heaven to do him the favor of treading upon the tail of his coat. What then is the Monroe doctrine, and in what sense is 50,000 French and Russian soldiers lay dead and dying on the field after the battle of Moskown, and Napoleon again lost 47,000 men at Waterloo, and the Duke of Wollington 15,000 more. - [N. Y. Com. Advertises The Monroe doctrine was an executive

General Cox and the Opposition

Press. We observe that the opposition press in laboring to find some encouragement in the hope that the Union candidate for Govern tain emergency, which was the suspected intention of the Holy Alliance to restore forcibly to Spain the American colonies which had revolted and bad declared their or will be found in antagonism with the Federal Administration on the question of reconstruction and universal suffrage. In independence. In the course of the mes-sage in which President Monroe alluded to that attitude, although they have not a line the subject, he said that any European of evidence to support the assumption. interposition to control the destiny of those e can assure them that if they anticipate colonies would be viewed as the sign of an pleasure of seeing a schism in the Union unfriendly disposition toward the United States. He also stated in another relation ranks, for lack of unity between the Administration and General Cox on measures "the American continents" were not to be henceforth considered subjects for European of public policy, they are doomed to disap-pointment. The General has the fullest This was a declaration which, as a speconfidence in the wisdom and patriotism of cific measure under the existing circumstan-ces received the applause of the liberal par-ty throughout the world; but as the asser-President Johnson and too fully appreintes the many difficulties and embarrassments naturally resulting from disorganization, with which the President is forced to contion of a premanent national policy it was never adopted by Congress, was never allowed by foreign powers, and has never been the ground of any decisive national tend in his efforts to restore harmony in the insurgent States, to superadd to those dif by striving to depress public confi dence or alienate the sympathy of the people from the Administration. heartily approves of the platform adopted at Columbus, and any efforts of the ep-position to place him in position inconsistent If it be meant by this claim that we are to regulate the internal condition of Mexico and all the other governments upon the North and South American continents, inose resolutions, will prove futile.cluding Brazil, without special treaty with them or application from them, it is simple folly. If it be meant that we are to guard Warren Chronicle.

Launch of the Iron Clad Dun-

derberg-NEW YORK, July 22 .- At 9 oclock this morning the great iron clad ocean frigate Dunderberg was successfully launched.— Not less than 15,000 people witnessed the spectacle. No accident whatever occurred. It was found when she was in the water he drew only 15 feet aft, 13 feet amidship, and 9 feet 6 inches forward; a draft much less than was anticipated by many, though about the shape Mr. Webb calculated on.— The Dundenberg, or Thundering Mountain, is the greatest sea-going frigate in the world, and within aix months she will be ready to make fitteen knots per hour, and bid defiance to the world in arms. Her armament will consist of four 15 inch Rod man and from twelve to fourteen 11-inch Dahlgren guns. The Dunderberg is the embodiment of the ideal of the famous ship-builder Webb. Her plan is original and novel. She will be a floating fortification, her casement, which is roomy, being pierced for twenty one guns. The sides are three feet in thickness and iron-olad four and a half inches. The ram is not fabow, but is the bow of the ship itself.

The Wool Market.

Belmont Chronicle.

are afraid of the competition of the poor negro, and are calling upon the people of Belmont County to protect them from his dangerous competition.

To this "old issue" they have added

To this "old issue" they have added they have adde being resorted to, and wool growers will require extra nerve to contend with parties whose interest it is to buy cheap. Manufacturers, dealers and speculators are all croakers; they are invariably so at shearing time. We hope the farmers will not be deceived by any false reasoning. There are facts affecting the great staple which should steadily be better in mind. facts affecting the great staple which should steadily be borne in mind. Leaving out of view the sudden and great changes that have taken place in the markets during the war, brought about by demand for army purposes, fluctuations in currency, &c., and looking at the records of the trade lor about forty years preceding, we find the average price of fine and medium fleece wool from 1827 to 1861, 34 years, to be 461 cents per

During all that period foreign wools were admitted at very low duties—some descrip-tions entirely free. The consumption of wood in this country has at all times been largely ahead of production, and hence imported wools have generally controlled

In 1864 the clip was estimated at 90,000,-000 pounds; there was imported from abroad during the year 75.000.000 pounds—most of it prior to July 1—before the new tariff took effect.

Now, we find, on inquiry, that the stock of old fleece is almost exhausted, and that the supply of foreign is very much reduced, while imports have fallen off 76 per cent. from last year at corresponding periods; the first four months of 1864 imports were 54,640 bales against 16,818 in 1865. Importing wool is now, and has been for several months, a losing business; the market must improve or it will entirely cease. No, cease it cannot, will not, save for a

period, as manufacturers have been and are now "coining" money, and must be sup-plied with new material. There seems to us no good reason for prices being below at least 80 cents per lb, for

he average of American fleece wool. For 34 years we have shown the coin price.

Add gold premium, say 40 per cent ..... 18 c. To equal average of years should be...63%c. at the present time, without reference to the protection which the present tariff gives

to the wool grower.
With a view of fostering and encouraging the manufacture of woolen goods in the United States, Congress laid a duty on nearly all fabrics of wool imported from abroad, of 24 cents per lb., and 40 per cent ad valorem. The following is the scale of duties on wool, viz:

Of the value at the last port or place of

export of 12c per fb or less, 3c per fb. Of the value at the last port or place of export exceeding 12c and not exceeding 24c, 6c per Of the value at the last port or place of export exceeding 24c and not exceeding 32c, 10c per fb and 10 per cent. ad va orem. When imported scoured, three times the amount of the above duties.
Very little of the 3c duty wool is imported:

the great bulk costs abroad from 12 to 24c, and pays 6ccoin. The heaviest imports are from the river Platte, Cape Good Hope and Mediterranean. All the wools are imported unwashed, and waste two-thirds average in scouring, so that there is an actual duty of 18c per pound, coin, on clean wool. Add gold premium, and it gives the American wool grower a protection of 25c per pound on secured; or say one-third off, and bring it to the condition of fleece washed on sheep's back, and we have 17c per pound as against the foreign article rendered to equal indition.

Thus leaving out of view the state of the market for the last four years, which was irregular, excited and various with gold and

or say 801c per pound. With the great Southern markets now thrown open an im petus is given to the manufacturing bus-iness, and it will be strange indeed if prices of wool and woolen goods do not still targely advance. - | Cor. of the Tribune.

The Adrian Watch Tower of the 18th.says. Wool has been brought into market in arge quantities since the commencement o July, and prices have advanced a few cents one lot brought 6213, the highest reached, but this was considered by all as above the market, though it was exceedingly nice Sixty cents is considered the maximum for best flueces. We have been somewhat surprised by the fact that the been the pride of some wool grawing ers in this country, do not find as many purchasers as others, for the very reason which, above all others, has been their particular boast, that is, the abundance of "gum" in them. We have heard dealers remark that the introduction of "gummy" sheep into this county from Vermont had done immense damage to wool interests here. Seven or eight loads of this kind of wool in the streets yesterday failed to get even an offer, and the owners returned home with it. Manufacturers from the East now in this market say they can buy that kind of woo therefore they came here to get clean fleeces equally fine. The "gum" is no more certain indication of finer wool than that without " it only serves to increase the weight of the fleece without serving any other good

The Howell Domocrat of the 18th says: Wool is now brought into Howell quite freely. Messrs. McPherson & Sons pur-chased last week about 15,000 pounds, and Jewett & Crossman about 12,000, at an average price of 53½ cents per lb. Yea-terday was a brisk day for wool. We saw at one time seven teams awaiting their turn to unload at Messra. McPherson & Son's warehouse. The price paid, we understand,

The price offered for wool in this market varies from 50c to 60c per lb. Not much is coming in at this rate. The opinions of

The Buckeye State, New Lisbon, O.

For the purpose of refreshing the minds of some of our Democratio friends in the past history of that party, we publish the following resolution adopted by the party in convention at Columbus on the 23rd of January, 1881:

Resolved, 5th, That the two hundred thousand Democrate of Ohio send to the people of the United States, both North and South, gracting; and when the people of the North shall have fulfilled their duties to the Constitution and the South—them, and not till then, will it be proper for them to take into consideration the question of the right and propriety of corrow.

See Br. Seelye's Catarrh Remedy.

A general order has been issued by the President, dividing the United States into five Military Divisions and eighteen Departments, and commanders assigned as follows:
st, Division of the Atlantic, Maj. Gen.
G. G. Meade, commandant, headquarters at
Philadelphia—including Department of the
East, Maj. Gen. Hooker to command;
Middle Department, Maj. Gen. Hancock, to command; Department of Virginia, Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry to command; Department of North Carolina, Maj. Gen. Schofie'd to command; and Department of South Carolina, Maj. Gen. Gilmore to command.—
This Division includes the New England
States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylva
nia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West
Virginia, North Carolina and South Caroliting and Division of the Mississippi, Maj. na. 2d. Division of the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commandant, head-quarters at St. Louis - including Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord e command; Department of Missouri, Maj. Gen. John Pope to command, and Department of Arkansas, Maj. Gen. F. T. Ray-nolds to command. This second Division includes Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Miscour, Kansas, Ackansas, Nebraska, Dakotah and Colorado. 3d, Division of the Gulf, Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, commandant, head quarters at New Orleans-in-lading Departquarters at New Orleans—including Department of the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Sloeum to command; Department of Louisiana and T. xas, Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby to command; and Department of Florida, Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster to command. This third Division includes Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Forida. 4th. Division of the Tennessee. M. j. Gen. G. H. Thomas, commandant, headquarters at Nashville—including. Department of Kentucky, Maj. commandant, headquarters at Nashville—including Department of Kentucky, Maj. Gen. J. M. Palmer to command; Department of Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Geo. Stoneman to command; Department of Georgia, Maj. Gen James B. Steedman to command; P. Mej. Gen James B. Steedman to command; and Department of Alabama, Maj. C. R. Wood to command. This fourth Division includes Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. 5th. Division of the Pacific, Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, commandant, headquarters at San Francisco—including Department of Columbia, Brig. Gen. G. Wright to command; and Department of California, Maj. Gen. Irwin McDowell to command. This fifth Division includes California, Navada, Oregon, Washington, Ida-

ifornia, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Ida-ho, Utah, N. w Mexico, Montana and Arizonia. In addition to the five Divisions is the Department of Washington, under comn and of Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur, embraoing the District of Columbia, and the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince George, Calvert, Charles and St. Marys in Maryland, and Fairfax in Virginia-headquar

ters at Washington. As when the country had on its war garb, o in arranging the Peace establishment, Ohio the the lion's share-two of the five Division, and four of eighteen Department commanders, together with the General in-Chief, being sons of this State.

Kentucky and Tennessee.

The "Conservatives," as the rel el party are pleased to call themselves, in Kentucky and Tennessee, have been calculating upon an easy time in the August elections. Kentucky the Conservative candidates argued that the expatriation act-a law that excludes men who have served in the rebel army or aided the rebellion from the ballotbox, was unconstitutional, and having thus passed upon the law, on the stump, their followers were prepared to disregard it.— But Gov. Bramblette has issued a proclamation, declaring the expatriation law in full force; directing that it be executed, and ordering that all officers who neglect to enforce it, be promptly reported, that they may be duly punished. He also directs that whereer necessary the military be called upon to will be a Conservative vote lest.

In Tennessee the Conservative candidates talked boldly at the outset. They showed their hands too soon. The announcement that they would disregard the laws of Ten nessee, and the determination expressed by rebels, whose hands are red with blood, to vote for rebels. waked up the authorities .-Gov. Brownlow issued a proclamation and address, laying down the law, and stating in very plain terms, what he would do. was hooted at, at first; but when the Presidept backed Governor Brownlow, ordered the arrest of Etheridge, and instructed the military to aid the civil authorities in enforcing the laws, the "Conservative" candidates concluded not to play their game out; and now they say the laws of Tennessee, including the franchise act, will be obeyed. But for the presence of Union bayonets seces of Vermont sheep, that have is evident the rebels would have walked over the course, and controlled the ballotbox. This proves that the policy of making haste slowly, in reconstructing the rebel States, is a good one. If Tennessee cannot, under her civil government, be kept out o the hands of violent rebels without the aid of Union soldiers, what may be expected of other Southern States?

Time is making important developments; therefore time is valuable. The rebels are instructing the country. President Johnson, no doubt, duly appreciates their servipreciates the services of Brownlow an Bramblette, who are upsetting the well laid schemes of the enemies of the Government.

Slow Progress.

President Johnson is not progressing very rapidly in the direction of the Copperhead camp. In fact, he is not progressing at all. He has authorized Gov. Brownlow of Ten-nessee, to call upon Gen. Thomas for troops to assist in preventing frauds upon the ballot box, at the ensuing election. He also indorses the tranchise law of Tennessee, and the free Constitution, both of which the Copperhead candidates denounce as un constitutional, and fit only to be spit upon by a "Conservative." Now listen for the familiar howl about military despotism, and all that sort of thing!

EXTRAORDINARY CALCULATION. -The number of human beings living at the end of the hundredth generation, commencing from a single pair, doubling at each gener-ation (say in thirty years), and allowing for each man, woman, and child an average space of four feet in hight, and one foot square, would form a vertical column, having for its base the whole surface of the earth and sea spread out into a plane, and for its hight 3.674 times the sun's distance from the earth. The number of human strata thus piled one on the other would amount to 460,790.000,000.000.—[Sir John Hersch ell, in the Fortnightly Review.

"As long as the Democratic party was it

It prospered the party, de you mean?

Certainly not the country. Had the country peace? Who was in power during the second war with Great Britain? Who was in power during the Mexican war? Who was in power when secossion organized its armies, and fired on the Star of the West? That bosh won't do, neighbor. Stick to the truth.—[Norristown Herald.

SEVEN THIRTIES were sold on Saturday to the amount of \$5, 30, 400. Total for the week, \$32,503,000.

Military Divisions--Peace Es- A Premium to Disabled Vet- REMARKABLE CURE OF STIFF tablishment.

to Left-grmed Soldiers. TO THE LEFT-ARMED SOLDIERS OF THE UNION.—There are many men now in bospital, as well as at their homes, who have lost their right arms, or whose right arm is so disabled that they cannot write with it. Penmanship is a necessary requisite to any man who wants a situation under the Government, or in almost any business establishment. As an inducement to the class of wounded and disabled soldiers here named to make an effort to fit themseives for lucrative and honorable positions, we offer the following premiums:

For the left specimen of left-hand penmanship \$200
For the second best specimen 150
For the third best specimen 160
For the fourth best specimen 50

The specimens of penmanship must be written on fine letter paper of the ordinary size, and to be not less than two nor more

than seven pages. The literary part of the work may be original or selected. Brief essays on patriotic themes, and especially narratives of the writer's experience in the service of the country, incidents or sketches of the sar. are preferred. In all cases the writer must give his name in full, his company, regiment and rank; list of battles in which he was engaged, as complete as possible; the place where he lost his arm, with the date and his postoffice address. An inch margin must be left at the sides and top and bottom of the paper. Should a sufficient number of speci-mens be sent in, they will be placed on exhibition, and the proceeds, if sufficient, will be devoted to the publication of a memorial volume containing the prize es-ays a list of contributors, &c., a copy of which

will be sent to each competitor.

The undersigned have the honor to announce that the following gentlemen will

COMMITTEE OF AWARD: His Excellency Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of New York. Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., President Santary Commission.

William Cullen Bryant, George William Curtis, Howard Potter, William E. Dodge, Jr., Theodore Roosevelt.

Executive Committee Bureau of Employ-

New York . After the award shall have been made. the editor of the Soldiers' Friend is to have the right to publish such of the contributions as may be best adapted for publication. and the manuscripts will be bound up and preserved as a memorial of the brave. The manuscripts must be sent in on or be

fore the 1st of October next. Four months time will thus be allowed for the men wounded in the last buttles near Richmond to enter the lists as competitors. The manuscripts must be warpped around wooden roller, to avoid folding or crushing

in transportation, and must be addressed to WM OLAND BOURNE. Editor of the Soldiers' Friend, No. 12 Center street, New York. Editors of newspapers thoughout the

country are respectfully requested to republish the above. A DEMOCRAT. -The Lancaster Gozette shown himself to be a good Democrat in general. When Johnston and Hood tried to people their rights, he was a "State's Rights" Democrat. When he issued matches to the boys on the South Carolina line, with or banker. out stating what hey were for we suppose he was a "Locofoco." When he ascertained the was a "Locofoco." When he ascertained the position of the different corps at night, by burning bridges, he must have been a "Barn Burner." When he set free thousands of Burner."

Knight of the Golden Circle? And when he bagged Johnston's army, closed the war, and marched his gallan army home, wasn't ho a "Peace Democrat?"

WM. MORELAND, who was sent to the Penitentiary from Belmont Co. a few years ago, was killed while attempting to escape from the State Prison at Wheeling yester-

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS A GENERAL ASSISTANT OF NATURE.

What is health? What is disease?

Health is when the supply and expenditure are equal BrandRFTH'S PILLS impart certain expulsion of the standard of the surrounding party, or which has remained longer than the time nature designed. So remained longer than the time nature designed. So fevers and all that class of cases which soon run i mornication BRANDRETH'S PILLS have marvel urative que lities. Our bodies are continually channe, and it is by this change we live. Should man ring, and it is by this change we live. Should matter remain in organs beyond the time nature designed, poin and inflammation set in, which is nothing more than, a pre-arratory effect for our good. All Brandreth's Pills are supposed from the results to do is simply.

ASSISTING THESE EFFORTS OF NATURE, Sold by

J. H. WEST & CO.,

And by all respectable dealers in medicines, by 20-1m.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LIN-

IMENT.

IN Pint Bottles at one dollar, cures immeness, cuis, guils, collic, &c. Read the following:
Bostox July 7th, 1860.

Dr. Tostas: We have used for the past year your thorse Liminent for lameness, kicks, bruless, colle and cuis, and in every instance found it the best article I ever tried in this circus company. Please send six dozen, as it is the only liniment we use now. We have 10s horses, some very valuable, and do not want it leave town without it.

Manager Van Amburgh & Co's Menagerie.

Sold by all druggists. Office. 36. Cortlandt street.

New York. Price one dollar for pint bottles.

IT Country merchants are informed that no travelers are now sent out.

(jy20-1m

CAUTION FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations the American Watch have been put upon the market great number, calculated by their utter worthlessness ay invariably be known We manufacture four styles of Watches.

The Frast has the name "AMERCAN WATCH CO., Wultham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The SECOND has the name
"APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.," sgraved on the inside plate.
The Thian has the name
"P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham Mass.," engraved o

the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name American Watch
Co. psinted on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.
The Pourn has the name

-WM. ELLERY. Boston, Mass." sugraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be re-

All the above described whiches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the immergual initiations to which we have alluded. They are usually listeribed with names so rearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustemed buyer. Some are represented as unade by the "Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass."—no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch." Others are named the "Soldier's Watch." Others are named the "Application Watch Co., of others, the "P. S. Bartley," instead of our "P. S. Bartlet," besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable preductions of the American Watch Company.

We alsevation the public, and particularly soldiers, against baying certain articles oatlan, watches, so freely advertised in illustrated papers as "Army Watches." "Officars' Watches." "Magic Time Observers," "Arcana Watches, &c., the prices of which are stated to be from seven to sixteen delians. A good watch, in these times, cannot be affected for any such money.

A little attention on the part of buyers will prefect them from gross imposition.

ROHBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
May 26-im

Rises by Altoock's Perons Plasters. How many persons, trout stepping on a piece of crange peel, have been of dish kind has just been brought to our motion. A gentleman, from pincing the beel of his band has just been brought to our motion. A gentleman, from pincing the beel of his band own, and violently strenged bis knee. He was all months confined to the house, though he had the been endicad advice. As a last record a very eminent physician was called into see if enything more cound be done. After examination he self. "My opinion is, year have will never be been sgatt." He seconsmented that the whole leg and knee should be encased in a plaster of Paris bandage, which weold achelerate the perumnent stiffening of the knee, and said, "The scorer it was done the better." But the patient, before trying this application and having a said knee for life, enveloped it in our Porous Plasters and in less than two months his knee was perfectly cared.

Principal Age may, Brandreth House, New York, By the yard or single plaster. Sold by all pealers in Medicines.

To Die in a Bad Cause

as those who fall in the rebel ranks undenbadly do, it foolish. Jun on the other hand Dyeing in a Good Cause as these who are wise and prudent enough to remedy the defects of nature with

CRISTADORO'S BAIR DYE are doing every day, in every City of the Union, is eminently praiseworthy. This peaceful revolution is going on throughout the whole land, and this heauty and harmony supplant homelines and incengraity. Manutactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6, Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

tiful.

I will also mail free to those having Hall Heads, or Hare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of insurinant Hair Whiskers, or Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respecially votes. harge. Respectfully yours.
THOS F. CHAPMAN. Charmes.
Sit Broadway, New York.

WHENERS!! Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a mea moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please rend the eard of Thos. F. Chapman in another part of this paper.

Miss Priscilla P. Alexander HAS just received a new and fashionable assert

BONNETS, RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS of all kinds, styles and variety, on terms to suit every one who may invor her with their paironage. READY MADE HONNETS, always on haid. She is also prepared to manufacture CHILDREN'S BONNETS AND MATS, with neatness and dispatch, which cannot fail to please Room on the Southwest corner of Main and Marietta treets. St. Clairsville. [April 5, '65.

U.S. 7-30 LOAN THIRD SERIES, \$230,000,000.

BY authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the ersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and threetenths per cent, interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1565, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Sixper cent. Gold Bear There Bonds are now worth a handsome premium says—"The Copperheads claim that Gen-eral Sherman is a good Democrat. He has and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, race STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHEN ADES from one to three per cent. per annua to their value, ac-Crack him, he proved to be a "Hard Shell."

When he was down in Georgia giving the "State's terest is payable semi-annually by coupous attached to

> The interest at 7.30 per cent, amounts to One cent per day on a \$50 note. Two cents " " \$100 " Ten " " \$500 " 20 " " \$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will percompt

sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7.3-10ths interest in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, an the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the

Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date. The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate. The return to specie payments, in the event of which

only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prizes that purchases made with six per cent, in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. rency. This is

The only Loan in Market now offered by the Government, and its superior adcantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Gongress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other boans. In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE. scription Agent, Philadelphia Subscriptions will be received by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of St. Clairsville. FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Barnesville.

Belmont Common Pleas.

Solomon Hogue, Fill.

Solomon Hogue, Fill.

This above named defeasions I sake Varner, Phothe A. Should I sake Varner, his wife, Varner & Daniel M. Var. How he are identified in the solomon Hogue, on the oth day of June, a. B., 1863, filed a pestition in the Clerk's office of the Common Pleas Court of Helmont County, Olio, the object and prayer of which is to compel the payment by the above samed defendants of the sam of \$184 62, with interest from January 1, 1863, leas \$6 pand, June 25, 1863, on a note given by said I sake Varner and Daniel M. Varner to W. & S. Hogue, and in default of such payment, to procure an order for the sale of one undivided fourth part of the E. 1 of the S. E. qr. of Sec. 4. Tp. 7, 8.4 in said County of Belmont, under a mort-gage, give by the defendants so scene the payment of said note. The defendants are required to answer said pointion by August 12, 1865.

D. D. T. Cowers, Pids Auty. June 15, 33-6w.

PROBATE COURT NOTICE is hereby given that the following named have fied in my office their necounts and youthers for aettlement, is wit:

or actioment, to wit:

Ninhalas Coopen Adm'r of Rhods Tring, dec'd.

Ninhalas Coopen Adm'r of Rhods Tring, dec'd.

Nilliam T. Meek, Adm'r of David Smanton, dec'd.

Affred Garrent, Adm'r of Samuel Howerth, dec'd.

Admer G. Martin, Goardian of Ciscage Tedd.

Amos G. Martin, Goardian of Ciscage Tedd.

Amos G. Martin, Goardian of Mantha A., Mary E.,

aura E., James W. and Alvin Manta.

Henry West, Adm'r of Humphrey Alexander, dec'd.

A a J. Smith, Adm'r of Lewis Bayes, dec'd.

F. Jert Pollock, Adm'r of John Follock, dec'd.

Bavid Dassing, Guardian of Virg's B Sethel.

DAVID HARRIS

WOOL IN OHIO. The Mt. Gilead (Morrow county) Sentinel

wool growers and wool buyers de not seem to agree in this State. We notice that a lot of wool buyers for Eastern firms left. Ohio the other day in great indignation because they could not buy wool on their own terms.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the

power and its principles were carried out, the country had peace and it prospered."— [Norristown Register.